

HASKELL CITY FREE PRESS

OFFICIAL PAPER OF HASKELL COUNTY

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Saturday, Nov 20 1886.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Governor, I. S. Ross. Lieutenant-governor, T. B. Wheeler. Attorney-general, James S. Hogg. Associate justice, Ruben R. Gains. Land commissioner, R. M. Hall. Comptroller, John D. McCall. Treasurer, Frank Lubbock. Superintendent public instruction, H. Cooper.

LOCAL DOTS

The grass shows the affect of the cold weather.

Dr. T. M. Lewis has sold his elegant cottage to Mr. J. P. Berryhill.

Mrs. Lee Fitzgerald died Wednesday evening which sad event was followed Thursday by the death of her little girl three years old.

Mr. Fitzgerald has our hearts-felt sympathy in the sad losses he has sustained.

Our school is in a prosperous condition and bids fair to be up to the standard.

The commissioners court will meet Monday to install the new officers.

Born to Mrs. Labriere wife of J. L. Labriere a son.

Haskell is going to have several new business houses open in the near future.

Friends I need money to run my business and must have it, I therefore respectfully ask you to settle your account by December the 15th and oblige,

D. R. Gass.

Business has been lively the past week.

Mr. W. F. Draget is building a new residence, opposite Wm. McCrane's.

There has been a considerable snow fall south of here though we have had none.

New Era Saloon, to be opened December the 1st on West side of Public Square, pure liquors, fine wines and choice cigars will be kept. An experienced bartender Mr. J. B. Legett late of Abilene will cheerfully dispense any beverage required.

Desiring a share of the patronage of the town and surrounding country, and shall be my endeavor to please them with delicious drinks and courteous attention.

Respectfully,
J. F. Lockney.

Money to Loan.
Land notes bought by H. G. McConnell,
Haskell Texas.

Mr. CP. Killough of Brenham owner of the Red O'Caquah survey is in Haskell on business.

Mr. Dillahunty came very near losing his house Friday evening by fire it was caused by the explosion of a cartridge near the wood pile, which was very large and near the house, which caught fire and was consumed.

THANKS GIVING.

THE FREE PRESS was invited to dine Thursday, at the residence of Mr. F. G. Alexander, which invitation was accepted.

When we arrived a small number of the young people of Haskell, who had accepted a similar invitation were present. Those present besides Mr. Alexander and family; were, Mr. H. G. McConnell, Mr. S. H. Johnson, Miss Fannie Henry, sister of Mrs. Alexander's, Miss Mattie Preston and Miss Nellie Martin.

The hour came for dinner and we gathered around a table filled with every thing calculated to tempt the appetites of the most fastidious and aesthetic, prepared by the dainty hand of Mrs. Alexander.

The delicious viands were heartily partaken of by all present, and the easy cordial manner of the hospitality of the host and hostess, made the occasion an usually enjoyable to the guest.

After dinner was over the young folks procured guns and went a hunting, the first game was a poor unfortunate prairie-dog. After the ladies had all taken two or three shots apiece, without effect, the young gentlemen displayed a similar lack of skill with the rifle, and the dog having worried himself down barking retired to his hole for the evening. Next we met a delapidated coyote, who trotted very close to us after we began shooting, and submitted himself as a target, until his curiosity was satisfied, and then leisurely went his way.

Next we encountered two ferocious badgers, and Mess Johnson and McConnell jumped out of their vehicles, and came very near capturing both of them, but Mr. McConnell and left his cartridges with his partner, and Mr. Johnson used a rope instead of his gun, and he came very near capturing him.

We did not kill any game, but the evening was enjoyed by every one, and we returned to our respective homes with light hearts, after having spent a pleasant evening that time alone can blot from our memory.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Title of Greer County Lands Still in the State and Patents Void.

Special to the Gazette.

Austin Tex, Nov. 22.—Judge Walker in the district court of Travis county this morning rendered an important decision in the case of the state against the Day Land and Cattle company, of Austin, involving patents recently issued, covering 144,000 acres of land in Greer county, the disputed territory claimed by the United States. The decision is in favor of the state, and annulling the patents which were based on veteran certificates and issued by Land Commissioner Walsh and signed by Gov. Ireland. The decision is as follows: The state of Texas vs. J. M. Day et al, in the district court of Travis county. From the testimony the court finds first, that the lands described in the petition are situated in the county of Greer, State of Texas, and are owned by the state, save as effected by the matter heretofore stated. Second, the patents described in petition were issued to them alleged. Third, the patents by deed conveyed their right to said lands to the Day Land and Cattle company, defendants, save as to two tracts of 120 acres each, the Elizabeth Henry and John Wheeler tracts in which there is a break in the chain of title, but the defendant has a deed for them. Fourth, the Day Land and Cattle company is claiming said lands through said patents, their claims being adverse to the state. In matters of law the court holds, first, that by an act of the legislature of Texas February 25, 1879 all vacant and unappropriated public domain within the territorial limits of Greer county was reserved from location. Second, the act of March 15 1881, granting veteran land certificates did not limit or repeal the said act of February 25 1879. Third, the location of veterans' certificates within the Greer county reservation was against the law, nor did a subsequent issuance of patents legalize the location, and both locations and patents, therefore, are void. Fourth, the finding at a former day of the term, less exceptions, are refused and are part of the records. The state is entitled to judgment to the said and a decree annulling said patents and restraining the Day Land and Cattle company from asserting ownership of the land under said patents. Judgment will be rendered for plaintiffs. A. S. Walker, judge.

The case will of course be taken to the supreme court for final adjudication, but it is also quite certain that the Twentieth legislature will not fit it into the matter.—Fort Worth Gazette.

FIRST PENSION-HUNTING WIDOW.

The Claims of Sarah Rapalye and the Dangerous Precedent That It Established.

Just now the president of the United States is examining and vetoing widows' claims for pensions, says a writer in *The Brooklyn Eagle*. There is an honest difference of opinion as to the justice of thus invoking the executive prerogative in defense of the treasury, but with that we have nothing to do other than to use it for a peg upon which to hang a historical incident. Widows are credited by many married men and most bachelors with possessing superlative winning ways. True it is that they present more strikingly novel claims for consideration in support of their demands for treasury pay than the most original tramp who personates a long since deceased soldier. One of the widows whose hopes were recently crushed by the unsentimental president remembered in her eighteenth year of widowhood that her husband fell out of a baggage wagon one day and probably hurt himself. He never found it out, but that was only a little obstacle for a determined widow. Another widow discovered eight years after the late lamented's demise that he had been struck by a piece of shell in the foot and side and thus contracted neuralgia of the heart. At the date of the alleged wounding the husband was absent from his company on leave of absence in consequence of a real old-fashioned dose of fever and ague, and the poor man never to his dying day imagined that he was a scarred hero who had marks of two fragments of shells upon his mangled body. But the widow discovered it, probably aided and advised for a consideration by an astute pension agent. But these modern female pensioners are not up to the standard by a long way. They are more than two hundred years behind the age, and were outdone by the very first woman who tried her hand at a petition for a pension, and that woman also was a Brooklyn woman, and, more, she was the first white person born in New Amsterdam, or, for the matter of that, on the American continent north of Virginia. The story is illustrative of the old saw that there is nothing new under the sun save the spectacle of a man paying a forgotten loan.

The old patroon families of Bergens, Bogarts, and Polhemuses glory in being the lineal descendants of Sarah Rapalye, the first born of Joris Jansen de Rapalye, the first settler in Brooklyn, who got possession of a tract of land at the Wallabout. Sarah, it is claimed, was born in Brooklyn, or what was earlier, Williamsburgh, but this appears to be an error, for this remarkable lady was born at Fort Orange (Albany) on June 23, 1625. Two years later Joris Jansen Rapalye removed to New Amsterdam, where he remained until the last child was born, when he took his large family to the Wallabout, where he had four hundred acres of land given him by the Dutch West India company. It was in 1650 that the grandmother of all the Rapalyes, Bergens, Polhemuses, and Bogarts crossed over to Wallabout. In 1639 she had married Hans Hansen Bergen, the progenitor of the Bergens who spread over Long Island and New Jersey. Hans Bergen settled on the Rensselaer farm, with his wife's parents. The United States marine hospital now occupies the site. Hans Hansen Bergen, whose pet name among his neighbors was Haas the Boor, obtained a patent for an additional four hundred acres of land at Rensselaer, which carried his possessions from the creek of that name emptying into the Waale-bocht to what is now Division avenue. Haas was a tobacco planter and a crony of Gov. Van Twiller. When he passed to his reward, 1654, his good wife was so well disposed toward the married state that she lost no time in providing a new father for her six children and Theunis Gysbert Bogart was the fortunate man.

Although Sarah was descended from a line of French Huguenots, her father and mother both being Parisians, her lifelong association with the thrifty Hollanders and her years of widowhood with Hans the Boor appear to have imbued her with quite a Dutch eye for the main chance. Anyway, a year after making Theunis Bogart happy she conceived the idea of getting a pension, and even went a step further; she wanted to be relieved of taxation. Sarah did not want fleeting gold in monthly pittance. She wanted good, old-fashioned real estate, and to that end she memorialized the governor and council in 1656, petitioning that a piece of land four hundred acres in extent, adjoining the farm she lived upon at the Wallabout, be granted to her. She complained that certain grasping neighbors who had pieces of land of their own persisted in mowing the meadow and the honest Hans Bergen not having enjoyed the distinction of fighting in any war recently wound up, she set her claim upon the ground that she was a widow and was burdened with seven children. If the council would give her the four hundred acres and remit the taxes she thought she could get along. The lady, like many other ladies before and since, was absent-minded and neglected to state that her days of widowhood had closed their marital engagement a year and a half before and that one of the said seven children of this forlorn widow with four hundred acres

of her own was Aartje, the first born to her second husband, Theunis Bogart, baptized on Dec. 19, 1655. But in 1655, as in 1886, a slight omission of so little consequence was not taken into consideration when by granting the prayer of a petitioner the legislature got solid with the constituents living contiguous to the party interested.

The forlorn widow got her four hundred acres, but the council refused to remit the taxes. As soon as the English kindly relieved the Dutch of all further worry about their American possessions, good-old Mr. Bogart had his four hundred acres and the four hundred belonging to Bergen's children—his stepchildren—conferred upon himself, and the records failed to show that either of the six young Bergens ever got any of the property. Sarah Rapalye-Bergen-Bogart lived to the age of 69, and passed away suddenly, having twelve children, six by each husband, and to-day the descendants of this remarkable woman, the first born in Dutch-American possessions, and the original pension-hunting widow, are as many as the children of Abraham of old.

NUGGETS.

He who cannot think is a fool.
He who does not think is a brute.
Good thoughts bear as fruit—good acts.

He who can but will not think is a slave.

Passion begets such thoughts as the brute's.

Beware of him who thinks he thinks and does not.

Man can think with the angles or descend to beneath the brutes.

He who thinks rightly and well is among the rulers of the world.

Learn to think grand thoughts, as you would seek the best company.

Man looks upon the best works of God, the best and lowest works of man, and chooses his thoughts therefrom.

He who would have the best thoughts must seek them above the realm of sense or passion in association with God and the best of man.—Chicago Ledger.

Early Use of Artillery.

When Romulus was marking out the limits of his new city, gunpowder was already known, and 2,000 years before the birth of Schwartz, pieces of ordnance had been cast in China. The Moors used guns in Spain in the beginning of 1390, if not in 1100. The claims of the Chinese having now been generally admitted, it is supposed that ordnance reached Europe through the Moors of Spain or the Venetians. Neither, however, had any connection with China. It is unaccountable that it should not have been perceived by the Turks, who conquered the northern portion of China in the early part of the thirteenth century, and were established all around the Black Sea with the exception of a strip between Ver-na and the Bosphorus.

It is now doubted whether, indeed, the Black Prince did use guns at the battle of Cressy; but there is no doubt that Murad I. had before then employed them at the battle of Cossova. On both sides they were used, the Turks having already instructed the population with whom they were at war. Employing artillery in the field, it was easy (reversing the process in Europe) to apply it in fortresses; the peculiar nature of the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles invited its use. To the batteries placed above Constantinople is attributed the fall of that city, the supplies from the Black Sea being cut off.—National Republican.

Silhouettes.

Until Daguerre made his discovery, the wealthy had their miniatures painted on ivory, but the cheaper portraiture invented by Silhouette was very common. Profile cutters as they were called, were found in all cities and large towns, while others went about the country from house to house, so that it was rare to find a sitting room in any decent house that did not boast of a framed silhouette, one looking to the right and the other to the left. There were different ways of arriving at the same result, but the work was chiefly done by cutting the profile out of white paper, which was backed by a piece of black silk or black paper neatly mounted. To insure success it was necessary to have a steady hand and a correct eye, with these qualities one could cut a likeness in a few seconds. There was also several mechanical contrivances for producing silhouettes, one of which Sam Weller doubtless had in his mind's eye when, in inditing his valentine to Mary, he likened the growth of his love in its rapid operations to the "proffel machine," which "does finish a portrait and put the frame and glass on complete, with a hook at the end to hang it up by, and all in two minutes and a quarter.—Boston Budget.

A Woman's Forethought.

"I wish, Job," said Mrs. Shuttle, "that you would bring up a few yards of barbed wire to-night."
"Barbed wire? What sort of dress trimming do you call that?"
"Oh, it isn't for dress trimming. You know better than that. I'm going to run a barbed wire fence around the bed. I don't want any Marchal to get under it.—Hartford Post.

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PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

An Illicit Distillery to Every Four Hundred Voters in the State.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic in Georgia is a grim business, says an Atlanta letter to *The New York Star*, and the figures are at hand to prove it. There are 108 counties in the state that have absolute prohibition, and 12 others that have partial prohibition, leaving only 17 whisky counties. The international revenue collector gets a tax of 8% from retail liquor-dealers, and issues in the United States license to such men as desire it, without reference to local laws. The payment of the \$25 tax clears the skirts of the dealer, so far as federal laws are concerned, and makes him liable only to state laws. If he can dodge the state law he escapes punishment.

The United States issued during the last fiscal year 2,288 retail liquor licenses in Georgia, as the records in the collector's office show. Of course quite a number of licenses are held by dealers in the anti-prohibition counties. For instance, the prohibition county of Pulaski, which has not even so much as a good-sized town in it, takes twenty-three federal licenses to retail whisky. Bartow county, the home of Evangelist Sam Jones, takes five. It has been prohibition for some time.

From Thomas C. Crenshaw, internal revenue collector for the state, went over the record with me to-day, and I find that since May 1, 1888, the United States has issued licenses to retailers of whisky in the following prohibition counties: Pulaski, Baker, Clarke, Monroe, Laurens, Carroll, Houston, Gordon, Dawson, De Kalb, Emanuel, Lee, Columbia, Wilkeson, Charlton, White, Clayton, Coweta, Campbell, Jackson, Wilcox, Group, Dodge, Douglas, Cherokee, Dale, Clay, Dooley, Hart Crawford, Butts, Tallapoosa, Franklin, Montgomery, Jasper, Cobb, Milton, Pike, Warren, Washington, Screven, Stewart, Rains, Jones, and Ware.

In Clarke county, where the state university is located, and where the people proudly say the law is enforced, there are seven men authorized by the United States to sell liquor at retail, and an Athens man tells me there are fifteen "blind tigers" in that city, which is the capital of the county. I make no reference to the counties that have adopted prohibition lately and where old licenses are still in force. There have been 710 men convicted in the United States court during the last fourteen months charged with violating the internal revenue law, and every one of them has been turned out of jail. Not a single one is in jail to-day. Even two who were sent to the Albany prison were released on technicalities. In the last year 343 illicit distilleries were seized in Georgia, and collector Crenshaw says he did not get one-third of them. The officers authorize me to say that there are at least 800 illicit distilleries in operation in Georgia; or one for every 400 voters in the state. The number of illicit distilleries is increasing year by year, and it seems impossible to suppress them.

Paste this in your hat:
Two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight distilleries licensed.
Seven hundred and sixteen distilleries captured and released.
An illicit distillery to every four hundred voters.
Licenses issued by the United States in nearly all the prohibition counties.
One little prohibition county (Pulaski) with twenty-three licensed distillers.

Such is prohibition in Georgia.

The Coal Combination.

The great anthracite coal combination has called forth a severe letter of rebuke from Gov. Pattison. The letter is directed to the attorney general of Pennsylvania, requesting him to investigate the pool. Since July 2 the price of anthracite has advanced from 30 cents per ton. The combination consists of railroad and coal corporations, controlling almost all anthracite mines in Pennsylvania. It sells over thirty million tons per annum. In entering into the combination the corporations pledged themselves to restrict the production of coal and advance the price. Of course such a combination is illegal. In Gov. Pattison's letter he says that this combination, by restricting its mines to "three-quarter time," has kept nearly one hundred thousand workers on "three-quarter" pay. It has charged cities near the mines prices ranging more than \$1 per ton in excess of those charged to places more remote, where competition prevailed. The railroads in the pool have "advanced the charges of transportation in the face of the fact that the net earnings of the railroads companies belonging to the combination amounted to about 19 per cent per annum of the roads and their equipment, and of the further fact that charges were higher than they were twenty-six years ago, though the cost of transporting a ton of freight does not to-day amount to more than one-third of its cost at that time." These positions of Gov. Pattison are irrefragable. Corporations which combine, not to increase the production of wealth, but to restrict—to serve the public, but to tax it, are guilty of a great wrong against the public, and a government which does not quietly suppress such a combination is a participant in the wrong. It is to be hoped that local proceedings will at once be instituted, and that they will not be abandoned when the elections are over.—*Christian Union*.

The New York Elevated Roads.

That was an interesting statement which was published yesterday concerning the business of the Manhattan Elevated railroad. In thirteen years the number of passengers carried annually has increased from 64,025 to 115,105,021, more than 178 times, while the gross receipts have gone up from \$64,025 to \$7,426,716 25, or about 102 times. To 1877 the statistics are those of New York Elevated only. Those of 1878 are of the New York Elevated for the year and the Metropolitan Elevated for four months. From that time on all the roads are included. The increase of passengers from 1878 to 1888, the year ending Sept. 28, is from 46,044,181 to 115,105,021. The daily average carried last month was 315,365, and the largest number of passengers ever carried in a day was 524,114 on June 8, 1888. This extraordinary record of the growth of the business is made more gratifying by the fact that only one life has been lost by a passenger on board of the cars, and in that case death was the result of the passenger's own negligence. This is unique in the history of railroads. With existing facilities the roads can carry 700,000 passengers a day.—*New York Mail and Express*.

What Bonanza Mackay Says.

"As for me, I get too much newspaper notice. I do not seek it, and I do not like the one of the papers make free with my name and those of my family. My two boys are getting ready for college. My wife is such a hospitalier, and has tried to get me here in the western part of the country where I feel at home. I have been printed in the newspaper for the last few days. I would keep it if I could."—*The*

Horrible Holooust.

MARION, Ind., Nov. 25.—The residence of James Johnson, a prosperous farmer residing six miles east of this place, was burned this morning at 4 o'clock. Johnson's two daughters perished in the flames. The household consisted of Johnson and wife, two sons, two daughters, and a farm-hand named John Turner. The latter arose before daylight and started a fire in the stove. Glancing at the clock he observed that it was only 3 o'clock instead of 4, as he supposed, and he returned to bed. Turner and the two sons of his employer occupied one room on the first floor, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson another. The apartment of the young ladies was upstairs. A half-hour after he had retired to his second sleep Turner awoke with a sense of suffocation to find the room full of smoke and the flames rapidly enveloping the building. He raised the cry of "Fire!" and hastened to arouse the inmates. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and their two sons barely had time to escape in their night clothes. Turner ran to the top of the stairs and shouted to the young ladies that the house was on fire, and then rushed out of the burning building. The two daughters of Mr. Johnson, Miss Ella and Jane, were reserved for a more terrible fate and were cut off from all escape and perished in the building.

Senatorial Forecasts.

AUSTIN, Nov. 25.—The senatorial question is exciting lively interest among the politicians here. The fact that Judge Reagan is now a factor in every calculation adds to the interest in the election. That gentleman declines being a candidate for the office, but a gentleman of keen political foresight hit the nail squarely on the head today when he said: "Do you suppose Judge Reagan has been going over the state making speeches outside of his district for nothing?" He recently took a trip to North Texas, and it is considered significant that he commuted with Barnett Gibbs and other politicians there at that time.

Maxey, Ireland and Terrell will no doubt lead on the first ballot, though Reagan will not be forgotten by his East Texas friends then. No one has ventured to analyze the vote of the legislature. The Terrell men boast that their man is in the lead and, they say, will sweep everything before him. Maxey will have a strong following, and Gov. Ireland's friends claim that he will develop unexpected strength. He is not much on the boast, but is believed to be getting in his work very well.

George Pendleton it is believed has the inside track for speaker of the next legislature.

Commissioner Colman on the Diffusion Process.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Commissioner of Agriculture Colman has just returned from a trip through the West, which included a visit to Fort Scott, Kan. Regarding the sugar experiments conducted there he said: "We have every reason to congratulate ourselves and the country upon the result, which demonstrates very clearly to my mind that the country will gain several million dollars annually from the diffusion process. The experiments show, beyond a doubt, that the process is the best for extracting the juice from the canes; but show also that we need to experiment further in the direction of evaporation. In this latter particular our efforts were not as satisfactory as could be desired. When, however, we study more thoroughly the best time for planting and working the best fertilizers, and the best varieties to plant, these defects will be remedied and the results be satisfactory in every way."

Why is it you can hear a nigger about four miles while at his church worshipping, and can't hear him at all when in the vicinity of your hen roost? There is one thing worse than a burdensome debt, and that is death.

The Santa Fe.

The information gathered concerning the Dallas extension of the Santa Fe is that work is being pushed all along the line to Paris. The track is now laid to Wolf City, and grading has been commenced on all divisions between that point and Paris. By the way, Paris is red hot mad as a March hare over the running of the Bob tail from Paris to Sherman, claiming that it is taking trade away from Paris and giving it to Sherman.

McDonald's Political Forecast.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In an interview ex-Senator McDonald said it looked now as if it would be another fight in 1888 between Cleveland and Maine. If the Republicans nominate Cleveland, he thought, would New York and Massachusetts probably New Hampshire and McDonald had no objection to George entering the country making the country George would publicans than

INSANITY.

Traits of it in Men Not Regarded as Actually Mad—Eccentricities of People Celebrated in War, Literature, Philosophy, and Politics—Queer Mental Twists.

The Spaniards, a people noted for the shrewdness of their proverbial sayings, declared in one of those rhyming aphorisms of which they possess such an abundance that we have all got something of the physician, something of the poet, and something of the lunatic in our composition—
De medicis, poetis, loco
Todos tenemos un poco.

A large and important sect of philosophers in ancient times went even still further, and maintained without periphralis or qualification that all men were mad. There are probably philosophers at the present day who share this opinion; and it is said to be favored by not a few of the men of science who devote themselves to the study and treatment of insanity. One of them, however—Prof. Ball, of Paris—took a more cheerful view of our mental condition in a brilliant inaugural address which he delivered a year or two ago, and which was largely noticed in the French press, though he qualified it with a statement calculated to suggest serious misgivings to nervous people. While readily admitting that the great majority of mankind stood in no need of the ministrations of himself or his conferees, he affirmed, nevertheless, that the number of persons absolutely free from any taint of mental disorder is very much smaller than is generally supposed. There are millions of people in the world, he declared, suffering from one or another of the recognized forms of insanity. Perfectly rational in all essential respects, the weak spot in their mental organization never manifests itself in an observable shape at all, or only shows itself in trifling eccentricities of too common and harmless a character to attract serious notice. Borrowing an illustration from political geography, he described persons of this class as inhabiting a sort of borderland or neutral zone lying between the confines of sanity on the one side and those of insanity on the other. In strict theory they are all maniacs; but their mania is of so mild a type as in no way to disqualify them for the discharge of the duties of their sphere, still less to constitute a danger to society, or to call for the intervention of their friends, in whose eyes, as in those of the world at large, they pass for perfectly sane, though science recognizes no other difference between their case and that of the unhappy sufferers who people asylums but a simple difference of degree.

The crazes of this class of persons take various forms. For an illustration of the most common and which manifests itself in simple eccentricities of behavior we need not go beyond the familiar case of Dr. Johnson. Everyone knows of his singular tricks of habit, his practice of touching the posts, his avoidance of certain streets, his strange grimaces and gestures, his mutterings, his occasional ejaculations of scraps of prayer in crowded drawing-rooms; his mysterious hoarding of his orange peel. The lexicographer's name would probably figure in any complete census of Prof. Ball's frontier zone, for in spite of the fact that Johnson's really strong point was his immense fund of common sense, it is greatly to be doubted if any scrupulous mental pathologist would give him a clean bill of mental health. In another class of sufferers the mental taint shows itself in the form of morbid impulses of one sort or other. Of these the impulse which prompts perfectly honest people to appropriate their neighbor's goods may serve as a type. Kleptomania is often set up as a defense in cases of evident larceny, but of its existence as a genuine species of mental infirmity or craze there can be no doubt whatever. Numerous and well-authenticated cases of undoubted kleptomania are to be found in all the treatises. Peddle, for instance, mentions the case of an old lady noted for her piety by the wholesale plunder of her neighbors. She, it is clear, was wholly a stranger to the sordid motives which actuate the vulgar thief. Dr. Bucknill who stole so much old iron and worthless crockery in the course of a continental tour that no fewer than eleven tons of this strange bric a brac was presented to the custom-house officers on his return was manifestly a kleptomaniac—not a thief. Physicians themselves have been known to suffer from the propensity, one of the cases cited in the books being that of an eminent practitioner who stole his patients' table-cloths whenever he got a chance. With these uncontrollable promptings may be compared that distressing species of mental obsession known as the tyranny of a fixed idea. The sense of number, for instance, exercises such a sway over certain minds as to create a veritable person affected by it to busy himself in numerical calculations and computations whenever the accidents of his external surroundings furnish matter for the instinct or faculty to work upon. If he enters a room at once proceeds to count the chairs, table, and other articles of furniture, and not till he has made an accurate enumeration of everything he sees, to the very buttons on his host's waistcoat, is his mind at rest. Napoleon seems to have suffered from this description of craze at one period of his life. It is recorded of him that in his early subaltern days he could never pass a house without counting every window in it. Another variety of cerebral trouble from which persons who pass for being in full possession of all their wits are sometimes known to suffer is that of hallucinations. Dr. Johnson declared that he once heard his mother, who as he knew, was miles off at the time, distinctly calling him by name, and it would be easy to name others not less noted for mental and intellectual vigor

than Johnson who have had similar experiences. All the ghost stories and tales of second sight are simply so many histories of hallucinations, and the visions of the saints and the mystics of all sects who have claimed direct communication with the supernatural world are no doubt to be explained in the same way.

Genius notoriously exhibits a tendency to deviate from the normal standard of sanity. St. Augustine said "many centuries ago that there was never a great intellect without some alloy of insanity, and it is certain that some of the most highly gifted of our species, including not a few of the master minds which have moved the world, have not escaped suspicion of such a taint. The two greatest religious reformers whom the world has seen, Mohammed and Luther; Columbus, the grandest of all discoverers; the mightiest captains, Alexander the Great, Charles XII., Napoleon; the Lorraine peasant girl who restored her fallen country to its place among the nations; Rousseau, the precursor of the French revolution; Pascal, the assessor of Jesuitism—these were one and all reputed more or less insane by their contemporaries. Some of them were mad beyond all doubt, others only showed the taint by slight sympathetic traits, like those we have been speaking of, while in the case of all it is evident that we are confronted with very exceptional organizations—with natures totally uninfused by the restraints of vulgar prudence and the calculations of vulgar wisdom. It may well have been the *mixture anæmia*, to use St. Augustine's expression, with which they have been taxed, that impelled them to enterprises bristling with difficulties which would have daunted soberer minds. Rousseau and Pascal suffered from the hybrid disorder, partly physical and partly mental, known as hypochondriasis, the traditional curse of men of genius. Aristotle noticed long ago the liability of men of uncommon mental powers to this distressing affection, which stimulates many of the phases of insanity, and sometimes leads to it. "Great wit to madness sure is near allied, and thin partitions do their bounds divide," says Dryden; practically repeating the observation of the Greek philosopher in a somewhat stronger and less scientific form. There are, no doubt, many facts which seem to point to the mysterious alliance between genius and madness of which the poet speaks; but it is certain that very few men of genius have actually gone mad. Their aberrations and eccentricities have, in the vast majority of instances, not gone below the surface nor been incompatible with a reputation for sanity, as the term is generally understood.—*London Standard*.

Sluggo Sullivan's Earnings.

Sullivan went over to Philadelphia last Wednesday and wound up with Mike Cleary at the opening of the latter's new boxing hall. The big fellow sat in front for quite a while before sparring, and was the cynosure of all eyes. He told a reporter that he had made \$600,000 in his time, and had spent \$450,000 of it; that he had quit drinking for three or four years to come; that he didn't like liquor, and only drank for sociability's sake; that he would whip Paddy Ryan in California and make \$15,000 by so doing; that he would make \$100,000 a year for ten years to come; that he would spar first in England before the prince of Wales, and, in conclusion, do what the English actors who come to America do, return home with pockets full of money.

Now, the plain, unvarnished truth is that as a pugilist Sullivan is without doubt the greatest the ring has ever seen, and his financial successes have been larger than those of any fighter, yet he never made a third of the sum mentioned. I will go further and say that I doubt if the gross receipts of all the contests and exhibitions he has ever figured in much exceeded \$250,000. He has spent, or rather thrown away, his means with a lavish hand, but all the money he has ever had all put together would not aggregate \$125,000. His talk of the fine clothes he has bought amuses the boys very much. I think tallors are much more deserving of patronage than saloon-keepers, and am pleased to see that John is of the same opinion. His dressing well is a step in the right direction. Let him not rest content as a mere tailor's block, but study civility and politeness, that his manners may not shame his togs. I doubt if his great expectation of pecuniary reward in the future will be realized. If he and Ryan are permitted to fight in public in California he may get \$5,000 or \$7,000 for his share of the "swag," if he is lucky.—*New York Sun*.

A Curious Case.

The little child, Anabel Lanagan, who recently went nearly two months without food, is in this city to "recover." Last spring Anabel began to lose appetite and gradually discarded the use of food. At first she gave up tea and coffee, then she stopped eating meat and butter. Vegetables were dropped next, and finally she even stopped milk and fruit. During her long fast she virtually lived on air and water. She drank in great quantities and inhaled the atmosphere with much satisfaction. She became dreary and slightly preoccupied, but did not decline in health. Her cheeks became pale, but she was not reduced in weight to any extent. By order of a physician she was regularly bathed in milk and olive oil. She was also induced to take minute homeopathic pills. Every device was resorted to to stimulate a taste for food, but she rejected them all alike. The fifty-third day she was seen to nibble a crust of bread. From that time she commenced to gradually recover her appetite. She began with the same things that she left off, but even now she will not touch meat. During the last fifty-three days she lost but ten pounds, and even that may be due to the fact that she was constantly harassed by the curious and inquisitive. She now has a ruddy skin and shows no symptoms of ill-health. The fact that she suffered no pain nor inconvenience makes it hard to understand her case.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Special*.

Ex-President Arthur's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Arrangements for the funeral of ex-President Arthur have been completed. No one will be permitted to enter the house on Monday morning except the pall bearers and members of the family. At 8:30 o'clock the body will be taken to the church, admittance to the church being by cards. After services the military guard, under command of Gen. Schofield, will precede the hearse and carriages to the depot. The train will leave at 10 o'clock, and no one will be permitted to go on it except the pall bearers and family. The pall bearers will be ex-Secretaries W. Q. Gresham, Robert Lincoln, W. F. Chandler, ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton, ex-Attorney General B. F. Brewster, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, Cornelius L. Bliss, R. L. Dun, Geo. B. Sharp, Charles L. Tiffany and Cornelius Vanderbilt. No civil or military organizations will attend the funeral, and it is the desire of the family to have everything conducted without display.

One thousand police officers have today been detailed to serve in connection with Arthur's funeral to-morrow. They will be commanded by Inspector Steers, supported by five captains, and the entire force will act as escort to the hearse. All the men will wear full winter uniforms, with belts, buttons and white gloves.

Anarchist Plot to Burn Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The Sunday issue of the Chicago Free Press, in an article on Chicago and anarchism, says that the anarchists out of jail are all continuing their insane talk and agitation; that the Arbeiter Zeitung every day contains invitations and calls of meetings of the "Group" and the Wehr Verein, a society that has been declared illegal by the highest courts. "Last Monday evening," the article says, "in the hall on Claiborne avenue, a meeting of the North Side Group of the International Working People's Association was held, at which some of the old plans were again discussed. Some of the persons present thought that some stormy night, with a few pounds of dynamite, the water tower could be blown up. It was estimated that some dozen different places. With the waterworks destroyed the fire department could have no water, and half the city would go up in a blaze. In the confusion thus caused the reorganized Group and companies of the Lehr Und could easily capture the city. These plans read like a fairy tale, but they are nothing new. Capt. Schack said last night he did not know of the particular utterance reported to have been made at the meeting last Monday night, but he has men out all the time watching proceedings in this division, and if they get too bold and threatening they will be hauled up."

Boycotting the Bell Telephone.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The strike against the Bell Telephone Company by subscribers yesterday was inaugurated by the blowing of the steam whistles of every factory in the city. The strike is against a change in the tariff of rentals, which the company wishes to introduce. The old rate was from \$50 to \$60 for a year's use for each instrument. The new tariff charges at the rate of \$50 for 500 messages, and a proportionate rate for each additional message. As soon as the new tariff was made known the subscribers organized a protective association, and as far as can be learned all pledged themselves to stop using telephones, except one or two hotels and telegraph offices. Many of the instruments are draped in mourning, or boxed up, and have on them such inscriptions as "Gone to join the angels," "Down with monopolies," etc.

Police Investigation Scandal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—It is stated at the executive mansion that the President resents the manner in which his name has been coupled with the police investigation, and the efforts now being made by various interested parties or their representatives to secure his interference. The President, it is said, sees no reason at present for taking any action in reference to the scandal.

University of Virginia Partially Burned.

MIDLAND JUNCTION, Va., Nov. 24.—The medical hall of the University of Virginia was burned yesterday, with a large part of its contents. It was partially insured.

CREAM OF THE NEWS.

The Santa Fe railroad is completed to within twenty miles of Gainesville. Burglars are working San Antonio. Jacob Dulling's store there was robbed of \$1,500 cash on the night of the 20th. L. Kaiser, of Hempstead, made an assignment on the 21st. Liabilities \$11,000, assets \$7,000. J. A. Peebles, of Hempstead, was closed up by Leon & H. Blum, on the 20th for a debt of \$2,000.

Lighting the Bartholdi Statue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The lighting of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty was officially brought to the attention of the president yesterday, for the first time, by the secretary of the treasury. The president and secretary examined the laws bearing on the case, and as a result the president directed that the matter be placed in the hands of the lighthouse board, with a view of determining the utility of the statue as a beacon.

Mr. Goff, president of the American System of Electric Lighting Company, subsequently waited on the secretary of the light-house board and made a proposition to light the statue free of expense to the government. He was told to put his offer in writing and it would be considered.

A member of the board in speaking of the subject this afternoon said the main question to be determined was whether an electric light was an aid or a detriment to navigation. There were many persons who held the latter view, and it is a fact, he said, that the electric light at Hell Gate was to be discontinued after the 1st proximo, because it was regarded as dangerous to navigation.

The Judgment Gained by the Choctaw Indians.

FORT SMITH, Nov. 22.—There is considerable rejoicing among the Choctaws over the gaining of their case in the supreme court of the United States for \$3,000,000. This was a claim for land in Mississippi ceded by the Choctaws to the United States many years ago, and for a strip of land on the western boundary of Arkansas, which was wrongfully taken from the Choctaw Nation by survey. Two lines were run, and what is known as the "treaty line" was ignored by the government surveyors, who ran the "boundary line" in such manner as to bring several valuable plantations into the state. This boundary line was retraced in 1877, and mile posts and corners were set and all evidences of the "treaty line" were destroyed. This matter was before the court of claims for years, and was appealed to the supreme court, which finally gave justice to the Choctaws. The attorney for the Choctaws gets a fee of \$250,000.

Gets Too Warm for Grover and He Backs Down.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—To Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General. Having fully examined and considered the statement contained in the letter of Maceenas E. Benton, which you submitted to me at the time of our consultation concerning the matter therein referred to, I have determined to rescind the order suspending Mr. Benton from the office of attorney of the United States, for the western district of Missouri, and direct that he be notified of his reinstatement to that office. Very respectfully yours,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Ripe for the Penitentiary.

BELTON, Nov. 22.—W. L. Jones was brought in from Troy on the Santa Fe train last evening and lodged in jail on a charge of assault with intent to rape. It is alleged that Jones went to the house of Mrs. Jones, a widow 40 years of age, who lives with her three small children near Troy, and dragged her from her bed. In the struggle which followed she succeeded in attracting the attention of a neighbor, on whose approach Jones fled. He went to another house and entered the room of two young girls, whose screams brought their father to the rescue, and again he fled. He was captured Tuesday evening and waived a preliminary examination. Jones is from Northern Texas, and has only been in Belton county a few weeks. Threats of lynching were heard at Troy Tuesday night, and the constable drove through to Temple, notwithstanding the norther and snow storm raging.

Henry George's Stumping Tour.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Arrangements are being made, it is said, for a stumping tour of the country by Henry George and some German-speaking adherents of his, for the purpose of personally addressing the workmen and forming branch organizations of the National Labor party or Progressive Democracy.

From Belton.

BELTON, Nov. 22.—Hon. George S. Pendleton has announced himself a candidate for speaker of the house of representatives, and is heartily endorsed for that place by his home people.

A Footpad Stops a Marriage.

Lieut. L. Pettit, First Cavalry, stationed at Fort Worth, was to have been married to Miss Bessie Sharpe Tuesday night. The young officer assisted in decorating the church the night before the marriage was to come off. On his way home a highwayman told him to hold up his hands. The lieutenant closed with the fellow, when the ruffian shot him in the breast, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. In consequence, the marriage was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

There should be of heavy material... of Turcoman, tapestry or...

Call the room the lighter... the furniture, and the decoration...

A bedroom should never be sombre... the brighter the better. White scrim...

Madellins—Cream, one cup of butter... with cup and three-quarters of sugar...

Scour is greatly in favor, and are... more numerous uses. Chair scarfs are...

The prevailing wood for dining room... furniture the coming year will be oak...

Do not buy an ugly piece of furniture... simply because it is cheap. In choosing...

Molasses Cake—Stir three-quarters... cup of butter with one-half cup...

Grape Catchup—Wild grapes make... delicious catchup and jelly. Boil...

Wild Grapes—Press through a grape... jelly bag. Boil juice twenty-five minutes...

Tapoca and Apple Pudding—Take... seven good sized apples, pare and core...

Grape Pickles—Select large clusters... of not overripe Concord, wash them...

Apple Meringue—Prepare six large... tart apples for sauce. While hot put...

A Cure for Dipomania. The men having been sentenced to... death's imprisonment for being...

The greatest tallbearer—a peaceck. A Happy Postmaster. This is to certify that I tried one bottle...

A naked die—drowned while bathing. Something brilliant about him—a red-nosed...

Suffers from coughs, sore throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Trochee," a...

If you feel "out of sorts" try the effect of... apples and raisins as remedies. Pleurisy and Pneumonia.

T. F. Barnhart, M. D., of Clabhorn Par... lab. La. writes: "Permit me to say to the...

A NEW VIEW OF CONSUMPTION.

And One Which Appeals to Common Sense—Many Incurable Cases.

"Many persons die of Consumption who could easily be cured," said Dr. S. C. Clark...

"How so? What is it then?" "Many cases of consumption are secondary. The disease itself prevails everywhere..."

"If you dip your finger in acid you burn it; do you not?" "Yes."

"If you wash this burnt finger every second with the acid, what is the result?"

"Why, constant inflammation, festering, and eventual destruction of the finger."

"Precisely! Now then for my method, which commends itself to the reason and judgment of every skillful practitioner..."

"If the system is run down by excesses, anxiety, continual exposure, or overwork, these acids accumulate in the blood..."

"Perfectly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system?"

"Irregularities in the liver and kidneys create this excess of acid and the supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrong action of these organs."

"The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, in solution, enough of this acid daily, which, if left in the blood, would kill four men..."

"But you have not told us how you would treat such cases." "No, but I will. The lung are only diseased as an effect of this acid or kidney poison on the blood..."

"Is this form of treatment successful?" "It is wonderfully so, and for that reason I am only too willing that you should announce it to the world of consumptives."

NOTE BY THE PUBLISHERS.—We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., with the request that we publish it FOR THE GOOD OF SUFFERING PEOPLE...

"The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with the liver and kidneys..."

"We insist upon what we always have claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon PERFECT THE WORK ALREADY BEGUN. Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Wolf, of Gettysburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the Lutheran Quarterly, said her friends thought her far gone with Consumption..."

"We gladly give place to the article for if we can in any way stop the ravages of Consumption, which carries away so many millions yearly, it is our bounden duty to do so.—PUB."

"The greatest tallbearer—a peaceck. A Happy Postmaster. This is to certify that I tried one bottle of Wonderful Eight for a severe attack of inflammatory Rheumatism to which I was subject and it is the first thing I ever found that would have any effect. It cured me in less than forty-eight hours. W. F. MADLEY, Postmaster, Malvern, Ark."

"A naked die—drowned while bathing. Something brilliant about him—a red-nosed man."

"Suffers from coughs, sore throat, etc., should try 'Brown's Bronchial Trochee,' a simple but sure remedy."

"If you feel 'out of sorts' try the effect of apples and raisins as remedies."

"Pleurisy and Pneumonia. T. F. Barnhart, M. D., of Clabhorn Parish, La. writes: 'Permit me to say to the public that I have tried Wonderful Eight in my practice and find it to be a good medicine in Pleurisy and Pneumonia. Nothing so equal to relieve pain.'"

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"Suffers from coughs, sore throat, etc., should try 'Brown's Bronchial Trochee,' a simple but sure remedy."

Sordid speculation and the business of barter has not squeezed all the poetry out of the souls of the citizens of Minnesota. This is the way a market report in one of the newspapers reads: "Corn, the friend of the poet, peasant and speaker, hovered lovingly a moment at 43c, and then alighted with pink-dusted feet on 44c."—Chicago News.

Mr. Chas. F. Powell, postmaster, Terre Haute, O., writes that two of his very finest chickens were recently affected with rouse. He saturated a piece of bread half an inch square with St. Jacobs Oil and fed it to them. Next day he examined them and there was no trace of the disease remaining.

If you intend to sow beets, carrots or parsnips with a view of winter feeding of stock the sowing should not be delayed beyond corn planting time. Rutabagas may be sown not later than the middle of June.

The exports of genuine butter have fallen from 40,000,000 pounds in 1880 to 21,638,138 pounds in 1885, or nearly one-half, while the exports of butter substitutes have increased from 20,000,000 in 1880 to 39,000,000 in 1885.

If your hogs begin to cough, look out for malignant lung troubles. If they mope and lie about their beds, intestinal difficulties may be expected. Plenty of pure air, pure water, and varied food will scare away malignant diseases.

The Poultry keeper advises poultry raisers that they should never seek a market for their poultry between November 15 and January 15. The commission houses are crowded and trade paralyzed by the volume of receipts at that time.

Contrary to the usual belief, the great bulk of the poultry raised in the United States comes from the West, where it is grown so cheaply that it can be shipped East and sold at a profit. The number of fowls in the country in 1880 was about 125,500,000.

Rhubarbville is a station on the Illinois Central, which consists of a packing house 100 feet long and thirty feet wide, and its existence is due to the twenty acres of rhubarb or pie-plant, which are grown to supply Chicago with the toothsome rhubarb pie.

Good seed properly planted starts out a vigorous, healthy plant, and sends it into a strong and rapid growth the season through, thus in a large measure insuring a good crop. It is not enough that a part of the seed be good while a portion of it is inferior.

Mr. E. R. Wilson, Grand Rapids, Mich., reports the case of Mr. H. T. Sheldon, of Lansing, Mich., who for several weeks suffered from a frigid cough and cold, which was cured by one bottle Red Star Cough Cure.

Blackberries are not always ripe when they are black. Leave them on till they part readily from their stalks. The man who natures a meadow in a generally saves at the little end or the horn.

When you set a hen, sprinkle a tablespoonful of sulphur in the nest. The sulphur repels lice, and also keeps off scaly leg.

Potatoes require the most potash, beans the most lime, corn the most phosphoric acid and the cereals the most nitrogen.

Too long pulls on a muddy road often hurt the wind of a horse. When they begin to breathe heavily it is time to give them a "blow."

Selected for seeds smooth, large, well formed potatoes, with shallow eyes, instead of the refuse of the potato heap, as is too often the case.

Never purchase a brood sow the immediate progenitors of which have been prepared for a show ring. She will lack a strong constitution.

Rose slugs are easily destroyed by spraying with water and pyrethrum at the rate of one tablespoonful of the latter to a pailful of the former.

The Massachusetts Plowman says few things costing so little save so much as paint, when applied to farm implements, including wagons and carts.

Artificial eyes are now furnished for horses that have lost an optic by accident. A glass eye helps the looks of a horse, even if he can't look through it.

The currant worm should be destroyed while small with dust of hellebore or pyrethrum. The latter being perfectly harmless, is to be more highly recommended.

Feed plenty of buttermilk to the hens. Either give it in place of water or thicken it with a mixture of bran and meal. Thick milk and skimmed milk are also excellent.

A cow should never be allowed to skip a milking, as the retention of so large a volume of milk in the udder will inflame it and injure the quality of the milk, and perhaps the udder also.

It is an easier matter to keep the stables clean and orderly than it is supposed by those who have not tried it. If you are one of this number, begin at once, and see if it is not true.

J. D. Shedd, of Fairfax, Va., reports that he owns a sow that has given birth to fifty-three pigs in three litters within twelve months—thirteen, twenty and twenty respectively.

Foot-rot in sheep, distemper in horses and cattle, cough in pigs and a score of other ailments arise from filthy barnyards in winter and spring. Prevention is better than cure in these cases.

A recommended preventive of cholera: Construct a long, deep trough; keep it supplied with slacked lime, with a reasonable amount of salt, and street the hogs to it by...

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A ticklish thing—a watch. A quarrel—the fermentation of a misunderstanding. Well-wishers—thirsty travelers. Excellent slippers—banana peels.

It is reported that in Northern China every body, young and old, rich and poor, is accustomed to bathing the hands and face every morning in water almost scalding hot. Anglo Saxons are accustomed to cold water, considering it more invigorating, but hot water is a good cosmetic and often helps rid a face of pimply eruptions. Cold water may be the most agreeable and refreshing, but hot water is the most thorough cleanser.—From Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

Physicians, Lawyers and Business Men are enthusiastic in their endorsement of Salvo-Oil. It cures the worst cases of rheumatism. 25 cents.

Ever started the effigy business—she first dressed in F. I. G.

Among the people to-day there are few indeed, who have not heard of the merits of Prickly Ash Bark and Berries, as a household remedy. Teas and drinks have been made of them for centuries, and in hundreds of families have formed the sole reliance in rheumatic and kidney diseases. Prickly Ash Bitters now takes the place of the old system and is more beneficial in all diseases of this nature.

"The cup that cheers but not inebriates" is now—a days a cup of hot water.

Cut this Out for Reference. A. P. Davis, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 902 Elm Street (over Postoffice). Practice confined exclusively to the diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Catarrhal Affections.

Never quite live up to your income in either money, time or strength.

The greatest curiosity in the world—a woman's. Congested Liver is Frequent in the Spring and is relieved by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Working like a horse—a lawyer drawing a conveyance.

How to Make Money. No matter in what part you are located, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free information about work you can do at home, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Capital is not needed; Hallett & Co. will start you. Write for full particulars. Those who commence at once will make sure of snug little fortunes. Write and see for yourselves.

A friend at court—a sweetheart. Lock Jaw. CHINA SPRINGS, TEXAS, AUG. 17, 1886. One large dose of Wonderful Eight cured my mare of lock-jaw. It is truly a wonderful cure and the best seller of any preparation in the market. No one can afford to be without it. ED. H. HARDIN. For sale by all dealers.

A very rash boy—one with the measles. A Lady's Unfortunate Experience. Was that of one of our acquaintances who suffered from scrofula, a yellow complexion, and distress of the stomach, for years before using Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which finally cured her.

A well-informed man belongs to the true knowledge. Miss Cleveland. Yum, Yum, Three Little Maids, and other beautiful Pan Pictures, 7x13 inches, in 15 colors are given away by all druggists and with every box of Moxon's Hair Dressing. Write for full particulars.

Carbolic soap is effective in keeping mosquitoes at a distance. Obsolete Constipation Readily Yields to the regular use of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

A young person should not sleep with an old one or a sick one. W. H. Worthington, editor of the "Patrons of Husbandry," published at Columbus, Mass., writes under date of Feb. 25, 1882: "Your great remedy, Allen's Lung Balm, I have used in my family for fifteen years for coughs and colds, and know it to be the best." 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 a bottle.

A "divisical court"—the divorce judge. A shining character—the bootblack. The proper length of a lady's skirt—a little above two feet. The man for the hour—the watchmaker.

Offensive Breath. I was afflicted with sore gums and very offensive breath until I used one box of Morley's Ointment, which entirely cured me. The Ointment is superior to any dentifrice I have ever used or sold. W. LEAR, Pleasant Point, Tex.

Dampened soda will usually remove fruit stains from the hands. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is easily applied, and colors brown or black. The prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will often prevent serious lung trouble.

If you keep your feet warm it is almost impossible to take cold. Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Fiso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle.

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To gain a copious flow of language—sit down on a sack. It is asserted that Misses Kellogg, Abbott, Oates and our other favorite songstresses manage to keep their voices clear by the use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

Electroting food—canvass back duck. Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all Druggists. See advertisement.

A "great deal" not to be recalled—the Al-derman's.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA NERVOUS PROSTRATION MALARIA CHILLS AND FEVERS TIRED FEELING GENERAL DEBILITY PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES IMPURE BLOOD CONSTIPATION FEMALE INFIRMITIES RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS THE Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

Headache Indigestion Biliousness Dyspepsia Nervous Prostration Malaria Chills and Fevers Tired Feeling General Debility Pain in the Back & Sides Impure Blood Constipation Female Infirmites Rheumatism Neuralgia Kidney and Liver Troubles

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